#### FOR FEMININE READERS

FASHIONS TO BE EXAGGERATIONS OF EARLY VICTORIAN STYLES.

Society Wants No One Who Carries of Trouble-The Kitchen Outfit-Why the Hair Falls Out.

It is but repetition to chronicle the fact that during "Jubilee year" the prevailing largely manifest, says a fashion writer. In one way the styles will be modified to suit the requirements and tastes of modern times. The poke bonnet, for instance, which comes up among the prominent revivals, will be less pokey in its outlines and the trimmings will be daintier, the strings not the finger-wide ones of the olden days, and none. It is true our ancestors, both men scale, with weights from one-quarter to a and women, paid in comparison far higher | pound. prices for their elegant dress fabrics than tended that the garment made of these valuable fabrics should last for yearswhich were once owned and worn by our grandmothers and great grandmothers. toaster, and a colander. Once purchased and made, the greatest care was taken of each gown and yard of costly garniture; and what was intended in those in a season. In no direction, however, is belows-a heap of heterogeneous fabrics lunatics. It is vain to attempt a complete cription of the skirts just sent over. They transcend anything in the way of color, flummery, and absurdity that has unting. They are as absolutely vulgar was offered for sale marked \$45 that had gored-foundation breadths of ecru and ack plaided taffeta, with cherry red-silk unces, accordion-pleated, then slashed

extions of the large plaid set in fanshape, these flounces alternating with fescooned frills of plain eeru silk edged with lace and caught up here and there with bows of flaming red ribbon? This is a ld example, for here are Magenta skirts with Gamboge lace trimmings and purple petticoats and vivid green styles and yelow-silk ones broadly striped with black satin that would make the wearer look like a huge bumble-bee. Other models, shot and brocaded in several different colors, serve as a foundation for frills, flounces, and filigrees of as many more. Some of the new Victorian evening dresses of diaphanous material are made necks and transparent sleeves. Others, far prettier, have a low alk waist-lining and high waist of the thin textile shirred into a ribbon neck-band, and again at the waist. Instead of satin or velvet ribbon bows at the back and sides of the neck, high-class modistes are now adding pretty fan pleatings of lace about five inches wide. Some of these encircle he neck about two-thirds of its circumference; other dresses show the lace pleated up very full to fall over the top of the waist only on the sides and at the back of the collar. Gold and silver threads are nterwoven with some of the newest French

#### Care of the Hair.

"What do you think of the theory advanced by some savant that man is tending to evolve into a hairless animal?" was asked a hairdresser, whose specialty is dis

"There is about as much probability of his walking on his all fours," was the posabout the hair and the scalp or they would never have such a thought. The hair never about the scalp, caused by the general way the scalp is treated. Blondes, of course, a rule, have the thickest hair. as they average 790 hairs to the square inch, their hair the longest, while it turns sooner than any other. The hair is a good barometer of the health, for if a person is weak and ill, with an imperfect circulation, the hair invariably becomes thin, uneven, and lacking in natural gloss. It is iderful, with the constant falling out of the hair, that thin hair should not be more common, or that there is not more cases hair is from two to six years.

"About the best way to keep the scalp healthy is to preserve its elasticity. To do s massage is necessary, and if there dry and brittle, a preparation containing vaseline of glycerine, should be worked in baldness this should be done daily. In such | I cannot feel poor." cases the application of water and too frequent shampooing should be avoided. The est hairdressers will all tell you that the than women lose their hair early. They wash or wet it too frequently. The average | reason she liked you so much." person doesn't need to wash his hair oftener than once a month, but where the hair is fault, it may be washed once every three

apillaries which feed the roots of the hair, become smaller, the hair roots are not properly nourished and the hair falls out. This also happens in fevers and disease. As a usual thing after illness these vessels soon regain their normal condition and the restoring the hair is much more difficult. And if the hair follicles are entirely de-stroyed there is no remedy. The best agents for restoring hair, especially where the person has been bald some time, is by masalmost any barber, and I have known lles who massaged their own heads sucor upon the direction of a phy-I have restored what at first appeared hopeless cases of almost total baidess of long standing by dally massage and the free use of lanoline and vaseline on the scalp. The tincture of cantharides, diluted to suit the condition of the individual scalp, is very useful when the loss of hair is due to inactivity of the circulation and the wasting of the glands and hair fol-

"Now dandruff is caused by the opposite ndition of the scalp, or the oversecreare to the face. In these cases the hair follicles are clogged with too much crease, the simplest and most effective rembeing a thorough shampooing once a week and a daily massage of the scalp | thin and lightly buttered and then spread to aid the circulation. Washes containing hol, ammenia, borax and carbonate of potassium are good, but I have never had

case that would not yield to shampooing ashioned idea of giving the hair one hundred strokes with the brush night and morning. I do not hesitate to tell them t is a fake. Many of them think my disike of the brush a prejudice and pay little attention to my advice, but my dislike of the brush comes from more than twenhair much more than the comb and should be used as little as possible. A good nealthy head of hair can be kept glossy as well without the brush as with it. All that is necessary is to keep it clean and well combed. Another fact about keeping the scalp and hair in perfect condition which many ladies disregard is the fact that the hair should be allowed to fall cose over the shoulders whenever circumstances permit, and should never be confined at night or during the hours of re-

### Furnishing a Kitchen.

Mrs. Gesine Lemcke, the famous Brooklyn cook, says she can furnish a kitchen complete to her own satisfaction for \$75, over by any manner of means, although

There must be an iron soup kettle and a ham boiler, also of iron. There must be three frying pans-the iron are better than

little longer to make the bread in them. If this kind is not used there must be two brick pans. There must be six round pans for layer cake. There must be two fluted forms with a for wine cake, timbal molds, one dozen; a fashions of the Victorian era are to be set of cutters for cake, biscuit and puff paste, round or fluted. There must be a nest of vegetable cutters and two small

'You will need one-half dozen small wooden spoons, and this is the proper The spoon that Mrs. Lemcke exhibited had a bowl flat and rather square in shape, and from the shallowness of the They must be of assorted sizes. There reproductions of bygone modes, that of white. There must be one or two jelly the batter beaten with a Dover egg-beater actual similitude in this direction there is forms and tin measuring cups-a quart, to the last degree of lightness. They are all furnished with the heavy antique En-

or of imported blueware. You will need we of this generation, but this was real one-half dozen shallow tin pans, one inch economy, as when purchased it was in- | deep, eleven inches long, and five inches | long time in a hot oven. wide, for coffee cake, puff paste, cookies, etc., and two square pans for molasses which they did, as witness the hundreds of bought with the sieve and all attached. handsome gowns still in fine preservation | The long covered fish kettle is provided with a drainer. Of knives and forks there must be half a dozen of each, a broiler, a

"There must be one soup and one sauce strainer," continued Mrs. Lemcke, "a nutmeg grater, lemon squeezer, ladle for dipping soups, pudding forms with a tube in sensible and practical times to last for al- the center of each, two pudding pans for most a lifetime is now worn and discarded rice and other puddings, two deep dishes in a season. In no direction, however, is for chicken pie, four pie plates, a large and small roasting pan, molding pan, and foolish extravagance as apparent as in the | board and rolling pin, three wooden buckets modern silk petticoat, showing a bewilder- for flour, powdered and granulated sugar, ing mass of flounces, frills, and flimsy fur- a chopping board, and a chopping bowl and

belows-2 heap of heterogeneous fabrics "A carving knife must be included, and hurried together with flying machines, elec- a large fish knife. There must be half a tric cutters, and fluting and pinking irons | dozen common plates, two cups and sauto form the most ephemeral of flounces. A be skimmers, half a dozen tablespoons, half study of a dozen of the latest French "crea- a dozen teaspoons, a funnel, medium sized. the one in front, it revolves more rapidly. tions" will show them to be quite worthy of tin, an egg beater, little scalloped tin This toothed wheel at the back is fixed to

boxes for rice, raisins, etc. The salt box | size on a man's wheel-and if it is made should hang on the wall, and there must to revolve twice for every revolution of the ever before been described as excessive and be a vinegar jug and a molasses jug. A pedals, it will propel the machine just as burger steaks, and preparing forcemeats. the size were used which only revolved An ice cream freezer that will hold two once for every time the pedals go round. quarts will be valuable.

so many pieces for a smaller family. If to fifty-six. If the driving wheel is twenty-I was to furnish a kitchen more elaborate-

"If, I was buying without regard to expense I should get the copper, tin-lined ware, which is used in hotels. It would be easy to spend \$1,000 in that way. A medium-sized saucepan in the copper will cost \$4.50 and a tiny one \$2.50. "But it will wear for a lifetime. I should then get all kinds and shapes of utensils, and the many saucepans that come only in If he finds that he has no difficulty in get-

#### Women in Business.

J. R. Hoyt, in Collier's Weekly. "It's all very well to talk of their limited opportunities and insufficient education as man," remarked a society woman the other or be able to ride as fast or as far, as i day, who had gone into trade and had made | the gear just suited him. a sucess and a livelihood thereby. "A great of the principal reasons for her lack of sucess lies in the half-hearted way she to the pursuit she has chosen, and then is surprised that she does not succeed better. Amateurism is the rock upon which women's professions are apt to go to pieces." An incident which illustrates "unbusinesslike" feminine methods of conductwhen a lady of social prominence in her native city started a small and expensive little club where, under her supervision, delicious lunches were served to its members, and which was largely patronized by a fashionable clientele. Its charges were only equalled by its exclusiveness, so much so that on one ocasion, when a Dutch treat while there are 605 chestnut or brown hairs, lunch party of young women came to pay 572 black hairs, and only 493 red hairs. I believe, as a rule, red-haired persons keep | it would have been anywhere else. They paid it, of course, but expressed their sentiments rather freely, whereupon one of the party received on the following day a little note from the exploiter of the restaurant, which said that her maids had told her that the guests were finding fault with the bill, and she therefore inclosed 50 cents, as she did not like her customers to consider her charges extortionate. "How like of total baldness. The average life of a a woman's way of doing business!" ex-

#### Simply Be Agreeable. New York Tribune.

"Of course I know that I am poor," said ine, softened by the addition of either a very popular although an impecunious the fingers. If there is a tendency to | society woman, "but, some way or other.

"That is the reason you are such a sucas it deprives it of its natural oil. This is the only woman she knew who did not bore one of the chief reasons why more men her with your troubles, and that was the

vious and people who have lost money re- higher gear with comfort than he is able tire from the world when there is really no reason why they should do so. They take back seat and of course are not urged to come forward, but if they had remained in the front no one would have questioned their right to be there. It is not necessary to spend much or entertain in order to and not let society see that you are worried. Society is good-natured if you do no exact sympathy, and is disposed to be friendly to its members who have lost their about it, and continue to go about. Of course, if people are morbid avoid their former associates, the latter cannot be expected to hunt them up. cases out of ten, more the fault of the people themselves than of their former assoclates. Vanity Fair has no time to look after those who fall by the wayside, but people make a mistake in thinking she ostracizes her citizens simply because they are poor. It is the concomitants of poverty that she objects to-the shabbiness, the low spirits, and, above all, the pride which apes humility, which is more boring than anything else.

with raisins, dates or candied cherries that have been chopped fine and moistened with juice, sherry or Madeira. Roll and orange tie with 'aby ribbons. Lemonade or punch

is served with these. The "sunray" dress skirts are likely to prove very popular this summer, as fash- stuffs" or "women's stuffs." ion has set her unqualified approval upon the style. It seems a pity, however, that the dominating taste for immoderate decoration will not leave even these new graceful models untrimmed. On the latest accordeon-pleated skirts, no fewer than thirteen

plisse frills are arranged. A delicious hard sauce for puddings prepared with maple syrup. It may for a nursery dessert. Boil maple syrup till very thick, cool, and stir with a silver fork until it turns a rich cream color and becomes a fine fondant. Pour into a pretty dish and cover the top with shelled English walnuts split into halves.

In the bloodless war against the blouse, the shirt-waist, and the separate fancy waist, this trio have carried the day and are once again triumphant. Fresh models are appearing almost hourly now in new bewildering, bewitching forms in every domain of fashion in the city, and word comes from over the sea that their reign abroad is not costumes and toilets made entirely of one fabric are now first choice for most, al-

though not all, occasions.

dles," she says. "I like the imported steel-ware myself. It does not discolor the food, and it is easily kept clean. The imported blueware is also good and looks pretty in a kitchen it is much better than the blue in graduated widths. Vesting of heavier linen a kitchen; it is much better than the blue- I than that used for whole suits comes in ware of home manufacture, which does not | basket weaving in red, green, ecru, cream, wear well. The imported costs more, but etc., with lines or dots of dark brown or black. The Galatea twills are now made into cycling, boating and sea beach morning suits for women as well as children. A troublesome throat irritation or cough other kinds-large, medium and small; two the result of a winter cold, is most annoydouble boilers, a one and two-quart, or a ing, but a home remedy will relieve and pint and a quart, according to the size of the family. For bread pans I like the round ones which fold over. It takes a given by a physician many years ago, and given by a physician many years ago, and has been found to be of great value: Take one-quarter of a pound of the best gum arabic and pour over it half a pint of hot water; cover and leave it until the gum is disolved; then add one-quarter of a pound tube in the center for wine babas, small tin of pure white sugar and a generous half gill of strained lemon juice. Place these ingredients over the fire and let them simmer about ten minutes; then pour the mix-ture into a bottle and cork. When taking paint brushes to brush different dishes over this syrup a little water may be added. Success eludes the average cook in the making of those appetizing breakfast relishes-pop-overs. A teacher says it is simply a question of beating. Pop-overs belong to the class of batters dependent for their lightness upon the beating in or bowl more like a paddle than a spoon. for their lightness upon the beating in of "These are excellent for beating cake. In- air bubbles, and this must be done. The finitely superior to the regular spoons. two eggs should be beaten separately, the two cups of milk beaten in and the two must be at least eight mixing bowls of cups of sifted flour, to which the pinch of stoneware; the yellow is as good as the salt has been added, lightly folded in; then pint, one-half pint and gill, and a small teal preferably baked in small bowls of yellow ware, the small stone pans that don't seem to be procurable anywhere outside of Bos-"The preserving kettle can be of steel ton being especially suitable. But they will be perfect in the bowls or gem-pans if the

#### HIGH-GEARED WHEELS.

A Question Each Rider Should Decide for Himself.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Many of the victims of the craze for higher gears, which seems to have attacked the majority of the younger devotees of cycling this year, repented deeply yester-day after the first spin of any length indulged in this season. Remarking on the weary and worn-out riders of high-geared wheels who were laboriously pedaling home last night, a well-known dealer said: "Everybody riding a wheel ought to know what size gear suits him or her, and yet few do. In fact, you would be surprised at the number of cyclists who do not even know what the word gear means. This may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true.

"A safety bicycle has a chain running over two toothed wheels, and as the driving wheel revolves more often than the rider's feet. Now, if the driving wheel is far each time as if a driving wheel double It is the same thing as if the diameter of "That will be a satisfactory outfit for a the driving wheel were doubled, and we family of six persons. It need not include speak of such a machine as being 'geared' six inches in diameter-the usual size on ly, I should get all kinds of molds and cut- women's wheels-and it is made to revolve two and one-half times for each revolution of the pedals, it becomes the equivalent of a sixty-five-inch wheel, and the machine

is said to be "ceared' to sixty-five. "The great thing to remember in deciding whether it is better to have a high gear or a low one is that the higher the gear the more slowly the pedals revolve when the machine is traveling at a given speed, but the harder the rider has to press on them. ting his feet round fast enough, but that pressing so hard on the pedals makes his muscles ache, he may take it for granted that his gear is too high. But if, on the other hand, the pedals seem to go round almost without any pressure, and it is the rapid up-and-down movement of the legs that exhausts him, he may conclude that the gear is too low. In either case he will not get the full enjoyment out of cycling,

"The really important thing is to study the convenience of the muscles. A rider who has plenty of strength in his legs, but not much agility, will need a high gear, movements are rapid, will need a low gear. Even with a strong rider a high gear is a disadvantage when there is much resistance to be overcome, as, for instance, in hill climbing or in riding against the wind or through sticky mud, while even with a weak rider a high gear is a great blessing or riding on level roads before the wind. "These remarks will show that it is impossible to lay down any absolute rule as to

the best gear to adopt. All that can be done is to throw out suggestions, which may afford some guidance to those who are "For men who are about the average it regard to muscularity and agility, and who have no idea of racing, but like to travel at a moderate speed when the conditions are sixty-six inches will usually be found suitable. For good riders who aspire to do fast work on the roads about seventy to seventy-five will be a convenient gear. For riders who are below the average muscularity, and have no idea of attempting to ride fast, it may be well to try from fiftyfive to sixty. With regard to women, from

where near the mark, but delicate women may be better suited with a lower gear than all the other parts of it being accessible fifty-six, while those of good physique may exceed fifty-eight. "In suggesting these gears there are two three points which it may be well to call to mind. The modern bleycle is more easy to propel than the bicycle of several years ago, and it can therefore be geared a little higher with advantage. For the same reason a light, semi-racing machine may be geared a little higher than a heavy roadster. The above gears are supposed to go with cranks of the ordinary length, but if unusually long cranks are used the gear should be higher in proportion, and if the

cranks are shorter than usual the gear

fifty-six to fifty-eight will usually be some-

"Although it is a mistake to have gears in having them as high as can be ridden easier to cultivate ankle action when the pedals move slowly than when they go feet on the pedals or to regain them if lost; but the higher a machine is geared the more necessary it is to have a brake fitted, as the feet are less liable to pull up the machine by back pedaling. Practice. and especially the practice of ankle action,

to do on first commencing to ride.' Our Country One Hundred Years Ago.

dered his hair. A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground. All the population of a village assembled at the inn on "post day" to hear the news. The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole with a bell attached to arouse sleepy contributors. An old copper mine in Connecticut was

used as a prison. Imprisonment for debt was a common practice. There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats. Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston. The Mississippi valley was not so known as the heart of Africa now is. Quinine was unknown. When a man had ague fits he took Peruvian bark and whis-

Books were very expensive. "The Lives of the Poets" cost \$15. A day laborer received two shillings a

A horseman who galloped on a city street was fined four shillings. Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives. A man who jeered at the preacher or critcised the sermon was fined. Dry goods were designated as "men's Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done before an open fireplace. Six days were required for a journey between New York and Boston. the houses were not numbered. The pargeut of a theater was called the oit, and was filled with the rabble, The whipping post and pillory were still standing in New York and Boston. Three-fourths of the books in every Twenty days were required for a letter to go from New York to Charleston by land. A New England girl was not allowed to

and cut it in smooth, even slices while it was still warm When a Virginian started on a journey to New York he made his will and bade farewell to his friends as though he never exported to see them again. When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more. The favorite novels of "worldly" young

marry until she could bake a loaf of bread

women were "Victoria," "Lady Julia Mandeville" and "Malvern Dole." Dances in Philadelphia were given every wo weeks, but young men under twenty

IN LODGINGS IN LONDON

REALITY AS COMPARED WITH NOV-ELISTS' ROMANTIC PICTURES.

Fires That Do Not Warm, Breakfasts That Do Not Satisfy and Home Comforts That Fail to Appear.

Correspondence New York Times. How well we Americans know the London lodging house, or think we do, from reading English fiction! To let the British novelist tell the story, the lodginghouse system is the easiest and most com-

fortable in the world for a man living

How could it be otherwise? Here are your two big rooms in a fine old-fashioned house, front and back, with a cheerful fire blazing in each room. In front is the comfortable round table, an easy chair or two, perhaps a desk. In the rear is the sleeping room, glish furniture, spotless bedding, a sofa, doubtless, and, of course, the inevitable English "bawth tub" hanging on the wall or modestly hidden under the bed. While beating is sufficient. They should bake a you are dressing in one room the breakfast table is laid in the other, and by the time you are ready up comes the breakfast, piping hot, and you have only to turn your feet toward the fire and read your Times or Telegraph while you enjoy luxuries fresh from the great London market. Then, if the weather is too bad for going out to the favorite restaurant, you can order up luftch and dinner also, as well as the 5-o'clock tea,

> night that London is fond of. This makes so pretty a picture of solitary bliss that it is almost a pity to turn the frame around and look at the other side. But there is, alas! another side.

That coal fire blazing so cheerfully in the grate is the thing that interests me most at this moment, so I shall take that up first. My fire is blazing very properly, but as I write my hands are so numbed with cold that it is difficult to form the charthan two hours for the room to warm up.

what we commonly call soft coal, and no makes a room very dirty with its dust. also burns out rapidly-almost as quickly "Ah! but we are only in the halls for a moment!" one of my landladies has said

LODGINGS IN "THE SQUARES." One of the great lodging-house districts of London is the neighborhood of Squares," once a very fashionable region. Here the houses are large and well made presenting a much better appearance inside occupancy of one family, so they are not up two or three flights of stairs. And those upper bedrooms are not quite as commofavorable, something like sixty-three to dious as the great reading room of the

It is the proximity of the British Museum, with its library of 2,000,000 volumes, that for the reading room of the great museum, letters of introduction come into play, for to procure a ticket it is necessary to have the application signed by some respectable householder; and the recommendations of hotel keepers, of boarding house or lodgare not accepted. The application is sent to the chief librarian, and if all goes well the ticket is returned by mail within two or three days without any charge. These tickets entitle the holder to the use of the reading room for six months, and may be

But it is time that we were securing lodgis hardly more than a car fare, so different from our New York cab fares. It is not till he firds that he is bankrupting himself that he gives up the hansom habit and takes to edges worn off. the 'bus or the underground.

"They are the most expensive convey-ances in the world," a Londoner said to me the other day, "simply because they are so cheap and convenient. The temptation to use them is almost irresistible Now, when you go out to call your hansom the driver will know you for an American in a minute. It takes a little time to learn the London way of doing it-the uplifted umbrella and the quick, sharp call of "Hansom!" "Yes, sir." says the driver, and whirls up to the sidewalk and bends down his head for the address. But for that matter, you are known for an American wherever you go. There is no use try-ing to pass yourself off for an Englishman, for you "cawn't" do it. Your accent bewearing them: your general bearing. Den't want to disguise it, you say? Certainly not. I am not going to say. But if one could pull some American wool over the eyes of the Londoners his bills would be many shillings less every week. All Americans are millionaires, as is well

Washington square. That is a name that it pretty sure not to be applied to any real street or square in London, though I have seen a Washington hotel in Belsize Park. The hansom is to be dismissed the moment we reach here, for hansoms are as plentiful here as street cars in New York, and can be called up at any moment. The first one I rode in in London was numbered ond extra, one shilling a week for each gas fifteen thousand and something. There is no haggling whatever over the fare, for the for coal. The lady of the lodging (not the price is well understood. It is only right and natural that all carbies should be accused of swindling, but so far I have seen none of it here. If we give cabby an extra penny or two, he touches his hat, says "Thawnk you, sir!" and drives off in search of his next customer.

PROPER USE OF A KNOCKER. At the front door a problem confronts us. knocker on each section of it. On one side is a bell handle, and under the knocker is a little brass sign, reading, "Ring also." But use the knocker properly. Let me, with Many of the streets were not named and | my accumulated experience of two months, do the knocking, because there is as much | ing house difficulties. Things that would give a half dozen quick, loud taps, with one of the knockers, and "ring also." It is a people are thoroughly good-natured, and to loud ring, too, for that shows that people of consequence have arrived, to be admitted instantly. No tradesman's summons about that; no postman, no telegraph boy.

> knock it. Presently the door opens and a fresh English country girl, in red cheeks, white cap and blg white apron, appears stailing. Yes, sir; the mistress is in; will we come up to the drawing room? We go up on so-called-Imperial Mansions Gordon Manflight to the drawing room, gorgeous with sions. Bedford Mansions, and so on. These

They understand that we know a knocker

a cheap lodging house or the most expensive. There is not the shadow of a question about that. Everybody is so civil and polite here that I often wish New York could come over here and take some lessons. Postoffice clerks thank you when you buy a stamp; railway ticket takers thank you | when you hand in your ticket; and a penny to a street porter buys half a block of bows

and thanks. Unfortunately no; the landlady has no connecting rooms vacant, but she has a very nice room on the first floor, and one small bedroom on the fourth. The first floor room (meaning up one flight), is the back drawing room, and in admiring its size you do not know that that little grate will never heat it. Of course you do not know it. Lucky fellow, you do not know half the ills that are in store for you if you rent

The upper bedroom? We climb some dark and narrow stairs, and find it to be a stuffy little place, not over clean, and utterly unsuitable. So if you have spent a day or two in visiting other lodging houses, as you probably have, and are heartily sick of the whole business, you rent the back drawing room, and at last you are really settled in London lodgings. It is so ro-

mantic, on paper.

The terms? The landlady has them at her tongue's end. One pound a week for the room and attendance, one shilling a week for each gas burner you use, one shilling a day for your breakfast, sixpence a scuttle for coal, one shilling a day for luncheon, if you want it, and two-and-six for dinner, when ordered. Immediate possession; the bargain is closed.

When we return to the street we find that nearly every house in the block has a small sign, either in a front window or over the Sometimes the sign says "apartments," and sometimes it is "board and residence." The first means what we call in New York "furnished rooms," or in other words London lodgings. The other means board and lodging, and denotes a regular out-and-out boarding house, very much on the New York plan. In the "Square" district there are nearly as many of these as of lodging houses. There is a small sign also in the basement window of nearly every house, evidently written by the but-"No bottles," with the "s" invariably done backward. This means that the house has no bottles to sell or exchange, so peddlers need not apply.
When we are ready for a hansom to take

us back to the hotel, getting one is a simand the "snack" at 10 for 11 o'clock at ple matter. We take a whistle from our pocket and blow two shrili blasts, because a single blow would call a "four-wheeler." Immediately a hansom springs up out of the street some distance away, and the driver holds up his hand for us. From that moment we are his property. Any other cabby who tried to steal us would and himself in trouble.

A TASTE OF LIFE IN LODGINGS. Just what is going to happen to you in

your London lodgings I can tell you from sad experience. The young man is to come fire, because you are not used yet to the We have had two weeks of summer weath- late London hours. But it is 8:30 before he er, but this morning a light snow is falling arrives, and the room meanwhile is too cold and the air is raw and cold. One of these to dress in. Your breakfast has been orto the warming of even a small room when | 9:45. Who cares for time in London? There the weather is at all cold, and there is no is one round table in the room upon which other heating apparatus. When London is | you have neatly arranged your books and papers and some little keepsakes from at a little above lodging house rates. The fire question is an important one for home. But there is no other table, and that the American to consider at almost all seasons of the year, for it is not until June, you know what's about, all thrown together at any rate, that fires can be entirely dis- upon the sofa, a chair in a corner, or any convenient place. You may cry out in spirit, but it is too late. The letters answered are hopelessly mixed with the lethousekeeper need be told that soft coal ters unanswered. The article on evolution is mingled with the article an cataplasms, No matter, you are in London lodgings. Think of the romance of the thing and be

After breakfast there is no well-laid plot for the removal of the dishes; and the longer they stand the more repulsive they is out before one is fairly asleep, and, of with its dome of cloth, called a "cosey." and used to keep warm the tea that is not there. And there is the platter that held the slice of bacon. The soiled plate and cup; the ungainly loaf of bread from which you have sliced what you desired; the dish of butter. The-the-no, we can go no further, for that is all. The lodging house that a delicate person becomes chilled and idea of breakfast is a slice of bacon every morning in the year, except on those gaia occasions when they bring you as much salt fish as you could buy in a fish shop for

You replace your books and papers, the boy having come after you have tired your arm with ringing. Electric bell? Only the ort of electricity that generates with a it is not till you begin to shiver that you realize that the fire is out. More ringing; boy again; fresh fire. And what is this the boy brings with him, a bunch of large matches? Bless your heart, that is a London bundle of kindling wood. It is a little two good connecting rooms in one of them larger than a dozen lead pencils bound tois fortunate. It is much commoner to have gether, but very little. If the fire refuses says it is "so dawmp out this morning, sir." And then the evening-the grim, desolate. onesome evening-after you have been out and dined, and paid your four shillings sterling for a dozen oysters on the half shell. With the fire that does not warm you and the gas that does not light you, you will begin to wonder soon why you should not go out and break a show window and be sidered fairly landed until he has a ticket | sent to jail for it, and at least have some fellow-convicts for company. The boy will bring you a letter from home, and you will where it has become attached, and although kiss the stamp because it is a familiar face | it will run or fly away at the approach of a without ticket. It is here that a few good from America. And later on you will go see so many strange ones that you will ant that makes it so valuable. become more desolate than ever. The middle of the Sahara desert would be a scene of wild hilarity compared with the utter man living alone. But it is so romantic. Yet there are thousands and thousands of Londoners living in the greatest comfort in lodgings. Ah! but they are Londoners, and know how to de it. They know their rights and privileges; whereas you must take things as they come till you "learn the ropes," as we say. What costs the Londoner a shilling will cost you half a soverthe American in London finds the hansom | eign at first, and you may as well make up | the efforts will be relinquished in this line | poerer rooms than yours living happily. Courage, friend; you will learn the secret presently, but only through experience, and when your bank account has its rough

YET COMFORT CAN BE FOUND. That picture is a study in black, decidedly, but I have not daubed the black paint on too thickly. Fortunately there is a picture in brighter colors to relieve the somberness. For a family spending the season here, the London lodging is a very differit than to describe guardedly the temporary have picked many a sweet orange, and in whose house on the slope above the lake I have spent many a merry evening. How many times, in moments of desolation, I jumped into a hansom and driven down to his lodgings at inopportune hours In such a lodging there

oom on the ground floor-dining room, sit-

ting room and parlor combined. Back of

that is the family sleeping room-both arge and airy. Upstairs is a room for the The price for "residence" in such a place in an excellent neighborhood is two and a half guineas a week. Do not ask, is nothing in London without extras; not even the pavements, as you must give a First extra, three shillings and sixpence a week for the use of the kitchen fire. Secthe landlady) buys all the provisions for her family, even to pepper and salt and nutmegs; and the landlady's cook cooks them and her maid serves them and keeps rooms includes the cooking and attendance. So the lady is relieved of all kitchen food as they prefer; and to have breakfast at 8, it is only necessary to order it for 6:30. here as they would in New York. Evidently there is something in the London atmo natured. In nearly two months here I have not heard a single cross or uncivil word spoken by anybody. The "if you please" and "thank you" that are universal go a long way toward smoothing over any lodgperhaps, cause him to use impolite quotations, merely make him laugh here. The kind. We are "so odd, you know," that where an Englishman must wear frocks. when we see it, and are not afraid to and with impunity we may stop any man in the street to ask a direction, whereas an Englishman would walk half a mile to One other form of lodging I must not neglect to mention. That is the "mansion."

gilt, and sit down in the gilt chairs, to are modern buildings that in reality are await with due humility the arrival of her | French flats. Some of them are five or six ladyship, the landlady. If we were English, stories high-they spell it "storey" here; our manner would show her instantly the | fawncy'-and generally there is an elevator vast difference between our positions, but, that is larger than a cigar box, but not being merely Americans, we are content to nearly as big as a packing case. In these treat the whole thing as a matter of busi- places on can rent a parlor and two bed- a dingy colored bird compared with the 1894. Other markets of considerable ima nest of saucepans, from the largest to the smallest, seven or eight of them. with han
The so-called "art linens" manufactured and girls under eighteen were not admitted. At the Christmas quilting parties games on the birds the birds the best scratch
The so-called "art linens" manufactured and girls under eighteen were not admitted. One thing we may be certain of; we shall room, for from 3 to 5 guineas a week. There is a water tap in the bath-ub marked scrub oaks give the birds the best scratch
The so-called "art linens" manufactured in Donegal are now made into stylish tailor room, for from 3 to 5 guineas a week. There is a water tap in the bath-ub marked scrub oaks give the birds the best scratch-

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"Hot," but that is no sign that hot water | ing ground during the day, and for a roostwill come when the spigot is turned. They | ing place they need woods and groves. serve meals in these flats when desired. That I am not alone in my unromantic estimate of London lodging houses is shown | ly. They are usually collected in the spring books, papers, and keepsakes almost before | by a little talk I had the other day with an | and placed under good old hens kept in American who has had long experience open grass fields. The incubator has been with them. Down at Low's Exchange I saw a familiar face, and a moment later proved as successful as the mother birds. George Starr and I were shaking hands. He | When the eggs have hatched, the hens are had been out in the far east after curiosities for Barnum's show.

"Where are you staying?" I asked him, "At the Cecil," he answered. "The Hotel Cecil?" said I. mine the show business must be, to keep | pheasants are fed on common boiled grain, you at the Cecil!"

"Not at all," said he, "I go there purely for economy. It is the cheapest place in London. You can go out, to be sure, and get lodgings for a few shillings a week, but by the time they work in their extras on | up enough to eat in the woods and fields, you, for fires, gas, boots, and a dozen other things, it is cheaper to go to one of the best hotels."

PHEASANT FARMS. The Birds Reared to Stock the Game Preserves Over the Country.

Boston Transcript. Verner de Guise, an Englishman, owns and runs one of the largest pheasant farms established in this country, and he enjoys the distinction of being the first one to introduce the English pheasant in the United bours writing to do, you set to work; and prairie chicken. His farm comprises fifty acres of well-wooded and rolling land just back of Mahwah, N. J., and enclosed with a high wire netting. On this farm several thousand birds have been successfully reared, and the Englishman has the satisfaction of knowing that his endeavors are appreciated by every gun club in the East. The pheasants were originally brought from to burn, he pours some sugar on it. If it | England, but the climate here has agreed burns too fast, he puts ashes on it; if the with them so thoroughly that there is no smoke prefers the room to the chimney, he longer any question about stocking preserves with them. Owners of estates and sporting clubs send in larger orders for the birds every season than Mr. Guise can pos-sibly fill, and eggs are shipped to every State in the Union, some going as far north |

as Canada. The English pheasants become as wild birds as any sportsman could ask for after they have been turned loose on the preserve or woodland park for a few months. The bird is pretty sure to stay on a farm hunter its flight is only short. It is this out into the street to see faces, and will stay-at-home quality of the English pheas-

At Waco, Tex., there is another large private preserve, where the common English pheasant has been reared successfully now for several years. It is intended to introduce the pheasant in Texas to take the place of the prairie chicken, which is rapidly decreasing in numbers. In the East the pheasant will take the place of ruffled grouse and quail, which are becoming almost as scarce as the passenger pigeons. Attempts have been made time and again captivity, but they do not thrive well, and and the presence of the bisons meant a the efforts will be relinquished in this line scourge of gnats, although the insects did duces much better results. The Mongolian pheasant has been raised

in Oregon and Washington for several years as an experiment, and eggs of this bird were hatched on the Waco pheasant farm before the English pheasant was introduced. The Mongolian pheasant is handsomer than the English bird, but when it comes to eating the flesh of the two the former is not in it. Gastronomically the English pheasant is the finest game bird in the world. It is a descendant of the Mongolian pheasant, but its cross with the English partridge added a certain flavor and gamy savor that greatly enhanced its

In Washington and Oregon the Mongolian pheasant has been improved and accli-mated by crossing it with the American pheasant, and the cross evolved from the two distinct types of birds makes a most desirable game bird. The American pheasant is about the size of an ordinary bantam rooster and is fully as plucky and gamy. The Mongolian pheasant is larger. but much handsomer in appearance, being considered by many as the prettiest bird in existence. The cross between these two partakes of the qualities of each, and sportsmen find them exceptionally birds for eating and shooting. The eggs of the Mongolian pheasants are raised in them until they were almost crazy, or to Washington and Oregon in considerable numbers, and there is a steady demand for them throughout the country. The State of Massachusetts several years | mouth shut.

ago made an appropriation for the propagation of pheasants, and has established State coops at Winchester, Mass., where under the fostering care of the government that State will soon have an ample supply of excellent game birds. The Texas Legisappropriation to introduce the pheasants generally througout that State to replace the prairie chickens. George Vanderbilt is stocking his sive estates with a variety of pheasants, and a great number of other wealthy owners of large parks and preserves are following suit. Formerly, whenever the owner of a large estate wished to introduce pheasants on it he had to send to England for the eggs or birds; or, if he wished Mongolian pheasants, he had to import them from the Orient. But to-day nearly all of the orders are filled right here in this country. The reason for this is that the pheasant farmers have produced birds that are better acclimated than those brought fresh from England. Early in the history of the industry about half the eggs and young pheasants died in their new country, but the owner of an estate can to-day order either eggs or birds from an American farm and rest assured that the majority of them will live. In fact, the mortality among them is no greater than among our common barn yard poultry. Out of a clutch of fifteen eggs, probaby twelve will hatch, ity without serious sickness or accident. and open parts of the fifty-acre ranch, and birds shoot up among the boughs of the trees so rapidly that a gunner would have | week, and they are said to be for the most pheasant has a plumage made up of all the colors of the rainbow, and a tail a foot or

The birds lay their eggs in the densest parts of the woods, and the keepers have to hunt for them in the laying season diligentused to a large extent, but it has not confined in coops to keep the young ones from wandering away and getting lost or killed. Should a hawk or other enemy appear the young pheasants instantly run to "What a the coop and seek shelter. The young oiscuit, and occasionally hard-boiled eggs. The eggs of the common ant agree with them better than anything. They are fed morning and evening until they are old enough to look after themselves and pick

> WHAT THE BUFFALO GNAT IS. Col. Cody Tells Some of His Experi-

ences with the Pest. The "buffalo gnat," word of the arrival of which in afflicting numbers has come from Texas within a few days, is one of the worst of insect plagues which the Southern and Western sections of the United States are compelled to suffer. The gnat is defined by the scientists as one of the genus simulium, family simuliidae, or specifically as the simulium pecuarum. It is one of the diptera, and swarms in numbers almost incredible in the South and West, just in the be borne least well, either by beast or man, Man is not by any means free from its assaults, although it is especially troublesome to cattle and horses. It is similar to the black fly, but is very small. Of cattle it is a dreaded pest, sometimes killing them. "It is a minute insect," says one writer on the subject, F. A. Lucas. "and occurs

at times in countless myriads, becoming a scourge of cattle, rendering them frantic by its persecutions." It is by worriment, not by poison, that it kills the suffering live stock. The animals have to be protected from it by man if they are to escape, just as men protect themselves from the Texas "bull mosquitoes," by smudging the space under a netting so that they can lie down beneath it and listen to the mosquitoes singing outside. Some men here who have seen war service in Texas, but were not familiar with the buffalo gnat, were inclined to think yesterday, with the entomologists quoted in yesterday morning's Sun, that the new insect pests in Texas were these old "bull mosquitoes," but this was an error. The dispatches which told of the coming of the gnats to Atlanta, Tex., and the neighborhood, said that the present visitation was the first in fifteen The gnats, however, are common in the Mississippi States north of Texas, and farmers of Alabama and Mississippi are fearful of their descent upon their cows. Further north and west the gnats have pestered the plainsmen and their horses and stock for years: they were particularly

not confine their visits to the immediate region of the herds. Col. William F. Cody, who is just now

giving Brooklynites an opportunity to see some dress rehearsals of his company of rough riders, left his work a few minutes yesterday and told a reporter for the Sun a little about his experience with the flies. "Yes, I know 'em." Colonel Cody said; "they come down-or up-by millions in some parts of the West. After a rainstorm it seems as if they come up right out of the ground, literally, by the million. And yet they used to tell us up in the mountainous country and on the plains that we used to speak about the gnats sometimes just as they might of the weather-'Gnats are bad to-day, or the contrary. "Bad?" the men who had come from the south country used to say. 'Why, you don't know what it is to have the gnats "bad" here.' But they were bad enough, especially on murky days. They would get in your eyes, nose, ears and mouth. It was necessary to keep your mouth closed and fight them. A man, of course, could combat them, but the cattle and horses were their victims. The gnats are little bits of things, not a quarter the size of a house fly, and they would swarm all over the poor beasts and get into their ears and worry death. There was a saying among the men that a woman couldn't live in the gnat because she couldn't keep her

"The flies are black or brown-black. They got their name because they followed the buffalo herds. The buffaloes went south in the chickens are hatched out in numbers | the winter. When a herd came up you and liberated in forests and fields, so that | would see the gnats sometimes in a great cloud about them. When the weather was sticky, as after a storm, they were terrible, and, as I say, it seemed as if the wet lature is now being called upon to make a ground teemed with them and that they came up there out of the earth. They have no poison so far as I know, although they may affect people differently, just as mosothers are not affected by their bites. Mosquitoes don't affect me a particle. But the gnats come in such myriads and get at the animals all over, so that they kill them by worriment. I suppose that the gnats have become troublesome in Texas, as the high waters have gone down and left some places marshy or swampy. In parts of Louisiana where the buffalo gnat is a common visitor after floodswhich it follows-the residents protect their

> they kill them. German Manufacture of Needles.

mules from the insects by placing them in

dark stables. The gnats will not go into

dark barns, but old mules which are turned

out in the lots the gnats prey upon until

The Germans during recent years are said to have made very remarkable progyear the Germans exported 2,800,000 pounds of these small but indisputable articles, as At the New Jersey farm over a thousand | compared with 1,830,000 pounds in 1895. As of the English pheasants inhabit the woods | showing the rate at which the export side of the German business has grown, it is the visitor there is treated to a rare sight. | stated that in the eight years 1880-87 the shipments were 11,515,000 pounds, and in the following eight years, ending with 1895, 15,-Chapelle alone produce 50,000,000 needles a part of superior quality. The best outlet for these goods is China, which in 1896 took 60 per cent, of the whole expert, as com-